

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

)
LORRAINE WALDEN,)
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Plaintiff,)
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) **Civil Action No. 08-1720 (RWR)**
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GARY LOCKE, et al.,)
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Defendants.)
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MEMORANDUM OPINION AND ORDER

Plaintiff Lorraine Walden brings claims against the Secretary of the United States Department of Commerce¹ alleging race, sex, and religious discrimination under Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and 42 U.S.C. § 1981. The Secretary moves to dismiss for improper venue and for untimeliness, or in the alternative for summary judgment, or for transfer of venue to the Eastern District of Virginia. Because the District of Columbia is not an appropriate venue for Walden's Title VII claims, but the Eastern District of Virginia is an appropriate venue and a transfer is in the interest of justice, the Secretary's motion to dismiss for improper venue will be denied and the motion to transfer will be granted.

¹ Gary Locke is substituted as the defendant under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 25(d). While multiple defendants are listed in the complaint's caption, the complaint alleges claims against the Secretary of Commerce only. (See Compl. ¶ 3.)

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BACKGROUND

Walden, an African-American female and Seventh Day Adventist, worked for the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office ("PTO") as a legal instruments examiner (Compl. ¶¶ 2, 7) in Alexandria, Virginia. (Def.'s Mem. of P. & A. in Supp. of Mot. to Dismiss, or in the Alternative for Summ. J., or to Transfer ("Def.'s Mem."), Decl. of Jennifer Culver ("Culver Decl.") ¶¶ 5-6.) Her employment records are maintained at the PTO's Alexandria, Virginia office. (Id. ¶ 3.) Walden alleges that her supervisors discriminated and retaliated against her and harassed her by "refus[ing] to make available to Plaintiff the rights and privileges of her employment[] and . . . fail[ing] or refus[ing] to take appropriate action to remedy the effects of the discriminatory treatment of Plaintiff." (Compl. ¶¶ 9-10.) According to her, she was demoted after seeking a promotion. (Id. ¶ 1.) One supervisor allegedly refused to consider Walden's medical conditions when assigning work, blamed Walden for another person's errors, and selectively enforced rules. (Id. ¶ 9.)

Walden brings Title VII and § 1981 claims alleging that the Secretary discriminated against her on the basis of race, sex, and religion. The Secretary moves to dismiss under Federal Rules of Civil Procedure 12(b)(3) for improper venue and 12(b)(6) for untimeliness, or in the alternative for summary judgment under Rule 56, or for transfer of venue to the Eastern District of

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Virginia under 28 U.S.C. § 1404 and § 1406(a). (Def.'s Mem. at 1-2.) Walden opposes dismissal, but asks to transfer her case to the Eastern District of Virginia under § 1406(a). (Pl.'s Opp'n to Mot. to Dismiss & Obj'n to Evid. Attached & Mot. to Transfer at 10.)

DISCUSSION

Rule 12(b)(3) "allows a case to be dismissed for improper venue." Hunter v. Johanns, 517 F. Supp. 2d 340, 343 (D.D.C. 2007); see Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(3). "[T]he plaintiff . . . bears the burden of establishing that venue is proper." Varma v. Gutierrez, 421 F. Supp. 2d 110, 113 (D.D.C. 2006) (internal quotations omitted). "In considering a Rule 12(b)(3) motion, the court accepts the plaintiff's well-pled factual allegations regarding venue as true, draws all reasonable inferences from those allegations in the plaintiff's favor, and resolves any factual conflicts in the plaintiff's favor." Darby v. U.S. Dep't of Energy, 231 F. Supp. 2d 274, 276 (D.D.C. 2002). To prevail on a motion to dismiss for improper venue, a defendant must present facts sufficient to defeat a plaintiff's assertion of venue. Id. at 277. "If the district in which the action is brought does not meet the requirements of Title VII's venue provision, then that district court may either dismiss, 'or if it be in the interests of justice, transfer such case to any district or division in which it could have been brought.'" Pendleton v. Mukasey, 552 F.

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Supp. 2d 14, 17 (D.D.C. 2008) (quoting 28 U.S.C. § 1406(a)).

"Generally, the interest of justice directive allows courts to transfer cases to the appropriate judicial district rather than dismiss them." Ifill v. Potter, Civil Action No. 05-2320 (RWR), 2006 WL 3349549, at *1 (D.D.C. Nov. 17, 2006) (internal quotation marks omitted).

I. TITLE VII CLAIMS

Venue is not proper for Title VII claims if a plaintiff brings suit in a jurisdiction that does not satisfy one of the venue requirements in 42 U.S.C. § 2000e-5(f)(3). Hamilton v. Paulson, Civil Action No. 07-1365 (RBW), 2008 WL 4531781, at *2 (D.D.C. Oct. 10, 2008). Under § 2000e-5(f)(3), a Title VII

action may be brought in any judicial district in the State in which the unlawful employment practice is alleged to have been committed, in the judicial district in which the employment records relevant to such practice are maintained and administered, or in the judicial district in which the aggrieved person would have worked but for the alleged unlawful employment practice, but if the respondent is not found within any such district, such an action may be brought within the judicial district in which the respondent has his principal office. For purposes of sections 1404 and 1406 of Title 28, the judicial district in which the respondent has his principal office shall in all cases be considered a district in which the action might have been brought.

42 U.S.C. § 2000e-5(f)(3). The fourth basis for venue, the location of a defendant's principal office, is considered "only when the defendant cannot be found within any of the districts provided for by the first three bases." Kendrick v. Potter, Civil Action No. 06-122 (GK), 2007 WL 2071670, at *3 (D.D.C.

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July 16, 2007); see also James v. Booz-Allen, Inc., 227 F. Supp. 2d 16, 24 (D.D.C. 2002) (stating that the fourth basis need not be considered because "analysis of the first three prongs reveals that the plaintiff could properly assert venue in several other districts").

The Eastern District of Virginia is the proper district under the first two bases for venue. To determine where an alleged unlawful employment practice was committed, a court "must look to the place where the decisions and actions concerning the employment practices occurred." Ifill, 2006 WL 3349549 at *2 (quoting Hayes v. RCA Serv. Co., 546 F. Supp. 661, 663 (D.D.C. 1982)); Pendleton, 552 F. Supp. 2d at 18 (stating that under § 2000e-5(f)(3), a court first "focuses on the locus of the alleged discrimination"). Walden alleges that she was discriminated against, demoted, harassed, and retaliated against by her supervisors while she worked as a legal instruments examiner at the PTO. (Compl. ¶¶ 1-2, 8-10.) Walden does not contest the Secretary's assertion that she worked at the PTO's Alexandria, Virginia office and that "[a]ll events relevant" to her complaint also occurred in Virginia. (Culver Decl. ¶¶ 2, 4-7.) The locus of disputed employment practices, then, is in Virginia. As for the second basis for venue, Walden does not dispute that the employment records relevant to her claims are located in Virginia, rather than Washington, D.C. (Id. ¶ 4.) The third basis in § 2000e-5(f)(3) does not support venue in this

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district because Walden makes no allegations that she would have worked in this district but for the alleged unlawful employment practices. Therefore, venue is not appropriate in the District of Columbia for Walden's Title VII claims. While Walden's Title VII claims could be dismissed for improper venue, it is in the interest of justice to transfer Walden's Title VII claims to the Eastern District of Virginia. See Hamilton, 2008 WL 4531781, at *3 (stating that under § 1406(a), the interest of justice generally "instructs courts to transfer cases to the appropriate judicial district, rather than dismiss them" (internal quotation marks omitted)).

II. SECTION 1981 CLAIMS

Walden also brings claims under 42 U.S.C. § 1981.² (Compl. ¶ 5.) "Where a case involves more than one cause of action, venue must be proper as to each claim." Relf v. Gasch, 511 F.2d 804, 807 n.12 (D.C. Cir. 1975). "Under one approach to a multiple claim action, if one of the claims can be considered the primary one, then the claims must be brought where venue is proper for that principal cause of action particularly 'if the principal cause of action is governed by a narrower venue provision than the secondary cause of action.'" Ifill, 2006 WL 3349549, at *2 (quoting Hayes, 546 F. Supp. at 664). "Hayes viewed Title VII as the principal cause of action for venue

² In their filings, the parties did not address the issue of venue regarding Walden's § 1981 claims.

purposes in employment discrimination cases both because Congress specifically intended Title VII to govern employment discrimination issues, unlike 42 U.S.C. § 1981 which involves broader contractual rights, and because it has a more limited venue provision.³ Id. at *2 (noting that Hayes concluded that a Title VII claim should be considered the principal cause of action when it is joined with a § 1981 claim). Similarly, Macklin v. Mirant Mid-Atlantic, L.L.C., Civil Action No. 04-1556 (PLF), 2005 WL 1006005 (D.D.C. Apr. 29, 2005), opined "that when a plaintiff brings an action under both Title VII and Section 1981, the narrower venue provision of section 2000e-5(f)(3) controls." Id. at *2 n.4 (internal quotation marks omitted).⁴ Therefore, if Title VII's venue provision controls the determination of venue for both claims, Walden's case should be transferred to the Eastern District of Virginia. However, even if Title VII's venue provision does not govern venue for the related § 1981 claims, both parties sought to have the entire

³ "The D.C. Circuit has not endorsed Hayes' principle that there is a fundamental policy consideration which compels recognition of Title VII as the principal cause of action and 42 U.S.C. § 1981 as only secondary." Ifill, 2006 WL 3349549, at *2 (internal quotation omitted) (citing Stebbins v. Nationwide Mut. Ins. Co., 757 F.2d 364, 367 (D.C. Cir. 1985) (expressing no opinion on whether Hayes correctly decided the issue of venue in a case with multiple employment discrimination claims); id. at 369 (Edwards, J., concurring) (noting that Hayes is not "the law of this circuit")).

⁴ Accord, Sulton v. Peters, 532 F. Supp. 2d 150, 152 (D.D.C. 2008) (holding that "plaintiff's claims under 42 U.S.C. § 1981 are also governed by the special venue provision of Title VII").

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case transferred and did not raise any challenges to venue in the transferee district for the § 1981 claims. See Ifill, 2006 WL 3349549, at *2 (noting that challenges to venue are not jurisdictional and can be waived). Accordingly, Walden's § 1981 and Title VII claims will be transferred to the Eastern District of Virginia.

CONCLUSION AND ORDER

Walden has not established that venue in the District of Columbia is proper for her Title VII claims. Because venue in the Eastern District of Virginia would be proper for her Title VII claims, and the parties sought to transfer the entire case without raising any challenges to venue there for the § 1981 claims, the case will be transferred under § 1406(a) to the Eastern District of Virginia. Thus, it is hereby

ORDERED that defendant's motion [6] to dismiss, or in the alternative for summary judgment, or to transfer be, and hereby is, GRANTED IN PART and DENIED IN PART. The motion to dismiss for improper venue is denied, the motion to transfer venue is granted, and the motion to dismiss for untimeliness or for summary judgment is left for decision by the transferee court. The Clerk is directed to transfer this case to the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia.

SIGNED this 26th day of June, 2009.

/s/

RICHARD W. ROBERTS
United States District Judge